



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Manuel Vasseur. The death of Manuel Vasseur of Paris, the news of which has just reached us, has removed one of the finest, purest and most constant friends which the peace cause has ever had in France, or anywhere else, for that matter. For twenty years, among the many duties which he performed as director of the Dépôt Central, 4 Place du Théâtre Français, in the distribution of religious literature, he acted as agent for the publications of the London Peace Society. He was not much given to public speaking, though he was master of his thought, direct and eloquent when he did have anything to say. His chief influence as a peacemaker was exerted, not in the public discussions of the peace congresses, in which he took no large part, but at the Dépôt Central, where he came into touch with large numbers of his fellow-countrymen, particularly those of the Christian Church, and with many from other countries. The clearness and freshness of his thought, the sweetness of his disposition, his abounding and never-failing courtesy, his wide and well-informed interest in the larger questions of the world, made him most winsome to all those who met him and commended the principles by which he guided his life. When the editor of this paper, some sixteen years ago, was spending a year in Paris and other parts of Southern Europe in the study of the military conditions of the Continent, he received from Mr. Vasseur much kindly aid in many directions, and he can never forget the many self-sacrificing efforts of this man of love and peace to promote the mission for which he had gone to Europe. Mr. Vasseur's life, like that of every other active and earnest good man, has woven itself into the ongoing life of his country, and has had its full share in making France, perhaps, the most progressive friend of the arbitration and peace cause among the nations.

Brevities.

. . . A German-American Alliance for the State of New York was recently organized at Utica. Through the efforts of Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University, president of the New York German Peace Society, a strong German-American friendship and arbitration plank was put into its platform. The Utica meeting endorsed the resolutions adopted at the Great German meeting held in Cooper Union, New York, on the 19th of May. This State Alliance of Germans is to form part of the German-American National Alliance, which numbers one million and a half citizens. A special committee is to be appointed by the National Alliance to study and promote the subject of friendship between Germany and this country. We wish our native American people were doing half as much as these Germans to promote good understanding between the two countries. . . . The German Peace Society of New York City has appointed a delegate to the Peace Congress at Milan.

. . . Since the Intercollegiate Peace Conference was held at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., in April, with delegates from eight colleges and universities, the movement among colleges has made encouraging progress. The Intercollegiate Peace Association now has twenty vice-presidents from Ohio, ten from Indiana and one each from Pennsylvania and Iowa.

. . . The cost of the war with Russia, to Japan, has generally been estimated at about \$600,000,000. The financial and economic annual of Japan, quoted by the London *Economist*, reveals the fact that the grand total of the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the war amounts to \$991,000,000. Japan's debt doubled the past year and now stands at about \$936,190,000.

. . . The Convention drafted by the Red Cross Congress recently held at Geneva, which will be presented to the coming Hague Conference, provides that all the nations of the civilized world will act more humanely in the care of the sick and those wounded in battle. Each belligerent is required to respect and care for all sick and wounded men attached officially to the enemy's army who fall into its hands. The final occupant of the field is obliged to adopt measures to find all the wounded and dead, and to protect them against pillage before the final disposal of the bodies. A reciprocal exchange of information regarding the dead is provided for, and all valuables found on the field are to be gathered up and transmitted to the other side.

. . . Speaking of Mr. Carnegie's address to the students of St. Andrew's University, on his reelection as Rector last year, the *Universalist Leader* says: "Mr. Carnegie has in this address used his high position and great influence in a manner not only creditable to him, but in a way to confer greater and more lasting benefits on his fellow men than by all his princely gifts of money. He is not a trained logician; but Sir William Hamilton himself could not perceive more clearly than Andrew Carnegie does the fallacy of preaching the Gospel of Christ and practicing the principles of Alexander, Cæsar and Napoleon."

. . . The fourth French National Peace Congress, which was to have been held at Lyons, June 2-4, was postponed and will be held early this month.

. . . In consideration of his services to the cause of arbitration and peace, the members of the French Parliamentary Arbitration Group recently presented to President Roosevelt a copy of the "Memoirs of Sully" of the first edition, with the binding of the time, inscribed with the names of many of the leading men of France. In his letter of thanks the President declared this to be the most precious book in his library, and stated that his love of France, which had always been sincere and warm, would be more so than ever.

. . . Following the launching of the battleship "Agamemnon," a vessel of 16,500 tons displacement, and costing, with her fighting gear, \$7,500,000, Mr. William Beardmore, at a luncheon, made the prediction that in *four or five years* the entire British fleet would be obsolete, owing to the rapid change taking place in type of vessel and method of construction. And yet the nations continue to rush on in their mad rivalry of armaments! It is the supreme "fool's errand" of history.

... In an article in the *Congregationalist* for July 14 on "Spears and Pruning Hooks," Prof. John E. McFadyen of Toronto says that "there lies upon those who have the high task of training the young — whether in home or school, in church or college — a very solemn responsibility. They must see to it that the weapons they are daily helping to forge will turn out in the end not spears but pruning hooks."

... "Strife is the law of a low order of being. A higher law is that of fellowship. And whatever fosters the life of the levels below man leads him back to barbarism." — *Charles Wagner*.

... At the Red Cross Conference at Geneva the representatives from the United States gave a banquet to their Latin-American colleagues, and otherwise endeavored as far as possible to act in unison with them.

... Incident after incident is continually occurring which reveals the prodigious amount of expense which the present preparations for war involve, and which give some faint prophecy of what actual European hostilities would cost. The French Finance Minister, Mr. Poincare, recently disclosed in an official document that during the Moroccan crisis the French government spent no less than \$50,000,000 in preparations for war with Germany. Did Germany spend as much? What frightfully inhuman and senseless things war scares are!

... In the annual contest in oratory this year given by the Oratorical Association of the Detroit College of Law three prizes were given, the first two being gold medals and the third a silver medal. The second prize was won by Frederick Van Roy of the Class of 1907, whose subject was "The Progress of Peace." Mr. Van Roy proposes to make a special study of the peace movement the coming year, and make an effort to carry off the first prize next year.

... The *Echo de Paris* for July 7 published an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, who is visiting Paris. Sir Wilfrid expresses strong approval of the friendly understanding between Great Britain and France, which he said was not an ephemeral *rapprochement*, but a logical and necessary alliance which would not be broken. Great Britain and France, he said, would be at the head of a new civilization in Europe.

... The Woman's Congress, recently held in Paris, devoted a good deal of attention to the subject of peace. The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that "the whole assembly voted unanimously in favor of peace." At the closing banquet Frederic Passy and Senator d'Estournelles de Constant were among the speakers.

... The new commercial treaty between the United States and Spain was signed at San Sebastian on the 19th of July by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gullon, and the American Minister at Madrid, Mr. William M. Collier. The Spanish press welcomes the treaty as entirely satisfactory to Spain, and as furnishing evidence of the friendly intercourse between the two powers. We hope the masses of our own people feel the touch of friendliness in it, for it is not so long ago that many of our civilized citizens were wanting to "bang the Spaniards off the face of the earth!"

... The subject of the ratification of the Algeiras convention was postponed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs till the next session of Congress, which meets in December.

... The parliament of Finland was represented for the first time in the Interparliamentary Conference at the meeting which opened at London on the 23d of July.

... A gentleman of high standing has recently sent us a check for \$25 to make his granddaughter, who has just reached the age of ten, a life member of the American Peace Society. In writing, he says: "I enclose with this my check on the ——— Bank, this city, for \$25, in payment for life membership in the American Peace Society for my granddaughter, ———, who has just arrived at her tenth birthday, and who I am anxious should grow up with a complete knowledge of what the above Society teaches, hoping and expecting that this knowledge will later make her an earnest worker in a cause, the success of which means so much for us and the generations which follow us."

He Loved Much.

BY JAMES ARTHUR EDGERTON.

When it is time to lay this earthly shell
Within its cofined house, place over me
No gilded tomb, nor lofty pinnacle,
To indicate post mortem vanity;
But let there be a spot of greenery,
With roses blowing at the foot and head;
And, if a slab, upon it let there be
No mocking praises of the spirit fled;
But simply "He loved much" is all that need be said.

In striving to my prompting to be true,
Whatever words I may be moved to say,
Whatever deeds I may be called to do,
Whatever part is given me to play,
Prate not of these above my crumbling clay.
The incidents of station, wealth, or fame,
Are vanities of earth that pass away,
As fleeting as the breath of men's acclaim;
But Love lives on for aye, the soul's undying flame.

Then say that "He loved much." It is enough.
Perhaps he suffered, yet was well repaid;
For though his course through life was steep and rough,
The love returned to him that pathway made
As one that leads across a flowery glade;
And though his words and deeds were oft uncouth
And oft in waywardness his footsteps strayed,
It was that love which led him back to truth
And kept his spirit sweet in one eternal youth.

Fifteenth Universal Peace Congress.

MILAN, ITALY, Sept. 15-22, 1906.

The Committee on Organization of the Fifteenth Universal Peace Congress has sent out from Milan the following circular to the various peace societies and other interested organizations throughout the world:

The Fifteenth Universal Peace Congress will meet this year at Milan from the 15th to the 22d of September. It will be a new link added to the long chain of our Congresses. It will be a new demonstration of the progress realized by our noble ideal from the Congresses of Paris (1889), London (1890) and Rome (1891), until the last one at Lucerne, following the Congresses of